For CEU Credits

Upon the completion of this program, be sure to fill out your evaluation and fax your by HIV IF to Janice Davis 513-357-

Genital Infections
Virology, Pathogenesis and
Epidemiology

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Introduction

- Nature of infectious agents
- Host responses to infection
- Variation in host susceptibility
- Variations in microbial virulence

Kinds of Viruses

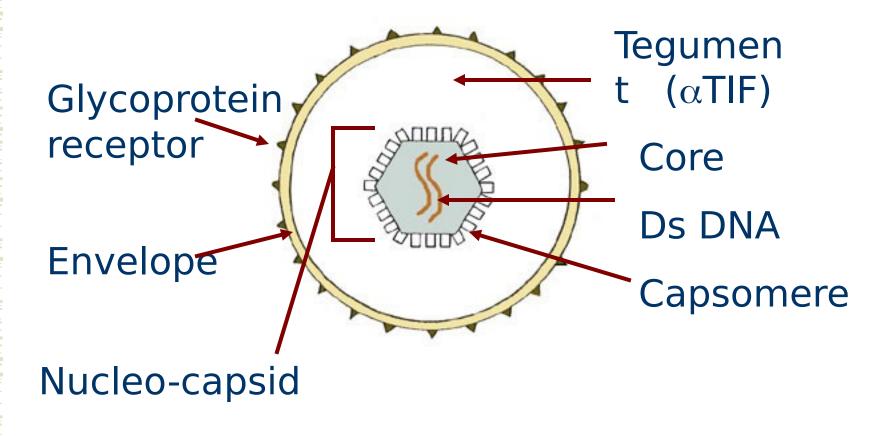
- RNA viruses
- DNA viruses
- "Naked" viruses
- Enveloped viruses

The Herpes Virus Group

- HSV-1; HSV-2
- Varicella Zoster virus (VZV)
- Cytomegalo virus (CMV)
- Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)
- HSV-6, 7
- HSV-8 (KSV)
- Herpes viruses of lower animals

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Herpes Simplex Virus Gross Anatomy



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Herpes Simplex Virus Replication

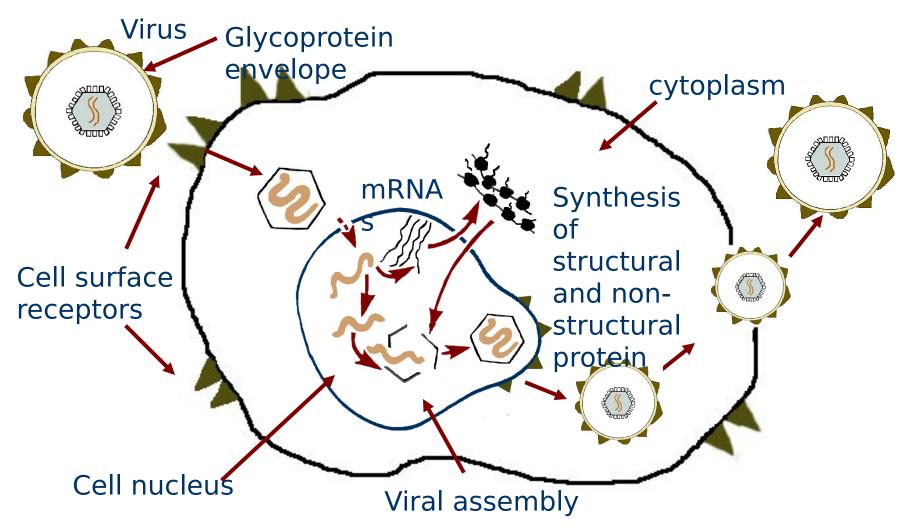
Attachment to Host Cell

- Requires complimentary cell receptor
- Indicates virus entry into cell
- Blocked by specific antibody

Herpes Simplex Virus Replication

- Entry of capsid into cell
- DNA deposited into nucleus
- Synthesis of viral DNA and proteins
- Assembly of virus component
- Virus exits from cell

Summary of HSV Replication



Primary Infection

- Constitutional symptoms
- Lymphademopathy
- Vesicular eruption
- Painful multiple lesions

Primary Infection

- Protracted virus shedding (ca. 14 days)
- Protracted healing
- NO prodromal symptoms

Recurrent Infection

- Prodromal symptoms
- No constitutional symptoms
- Lesions heal faster
- Virus shedding period shorter (ca. 10 days)

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Recurrent Infection

- No lymphadenopathy
- Provocative factors
- May occur independent of sexual contact

Affected Tissues

- Mucous membranes
- Skin
- Cornea
- CNS
- Systemic infections of immunocompromized individuals and newborns

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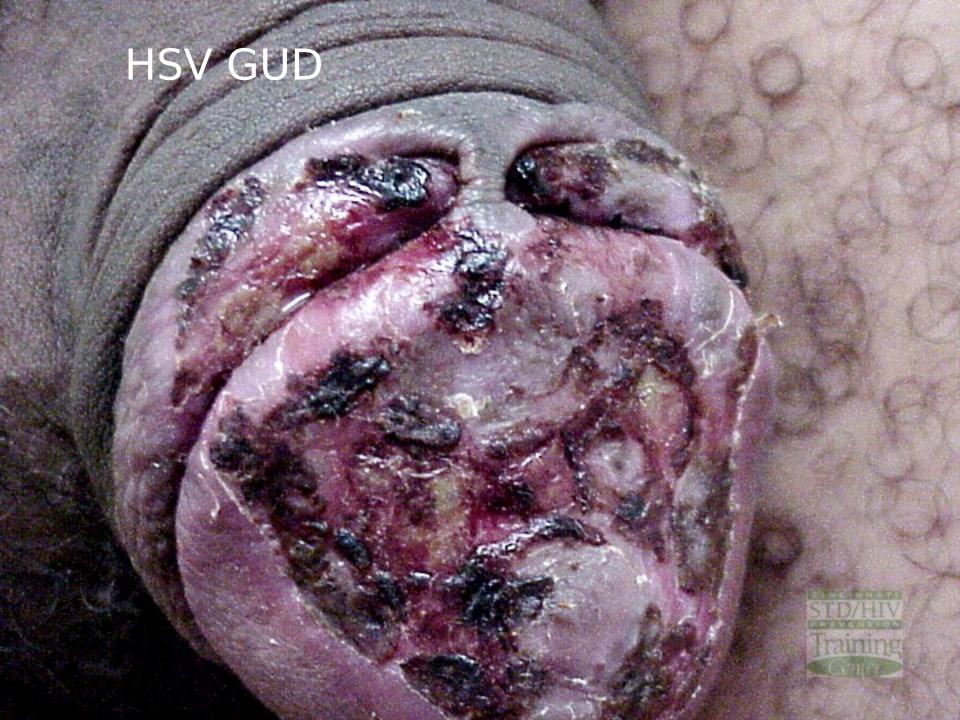




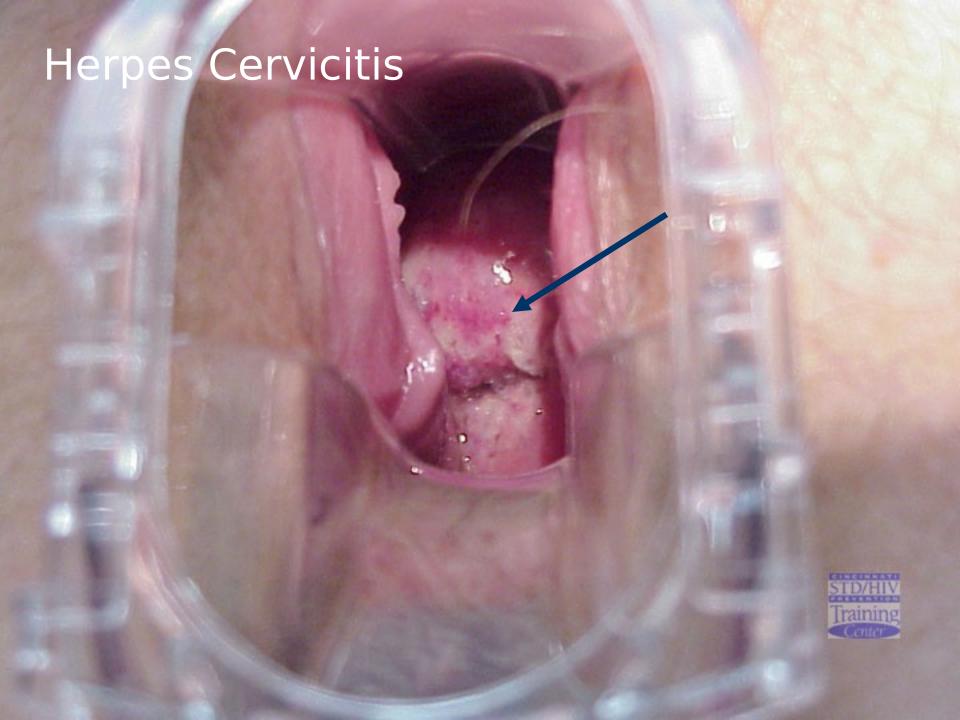




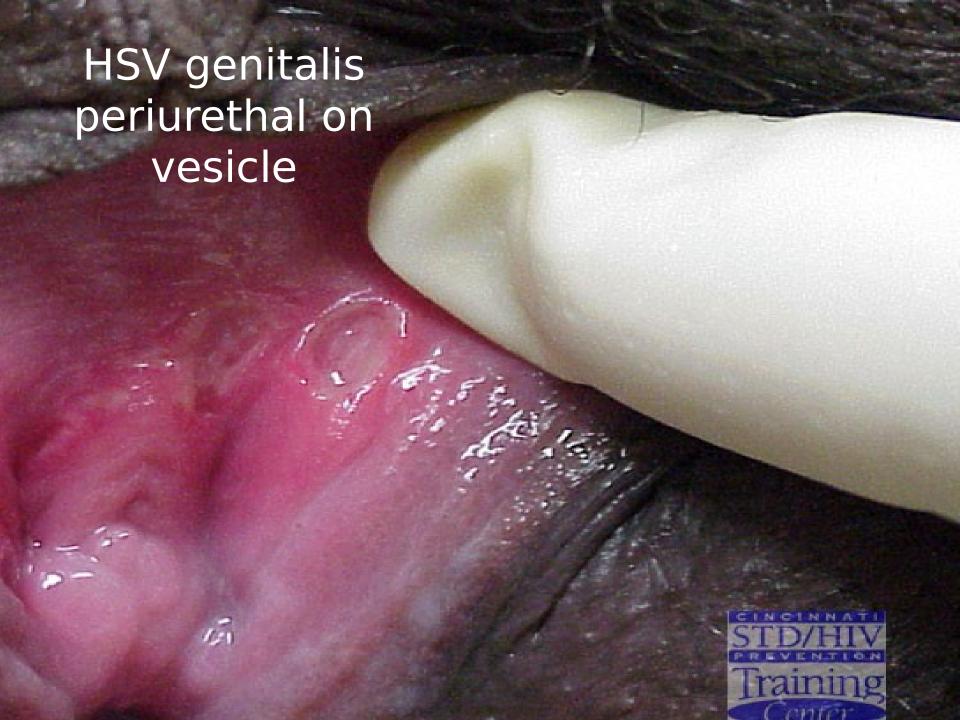












Summary of HSV Genital Intestions





Pain, itching,

dysuria Fever,

bgateraltesymptoms

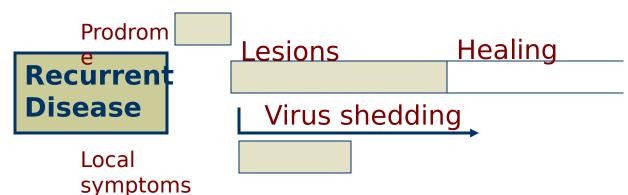
Healin

g

Sexual contact

Vesicle Wet ulcer
Crust





HSV Latency & Recurrent Disease

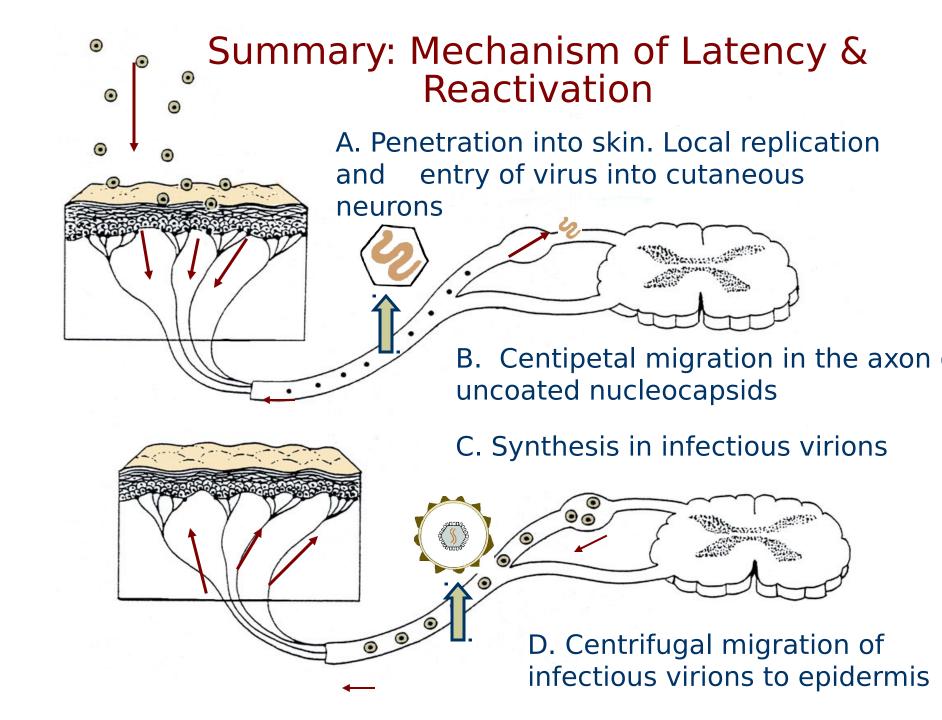
- High frequency
- May follow silent infection
- No cure available
- Epidemiologically significant

Mechanism of HSV Latency

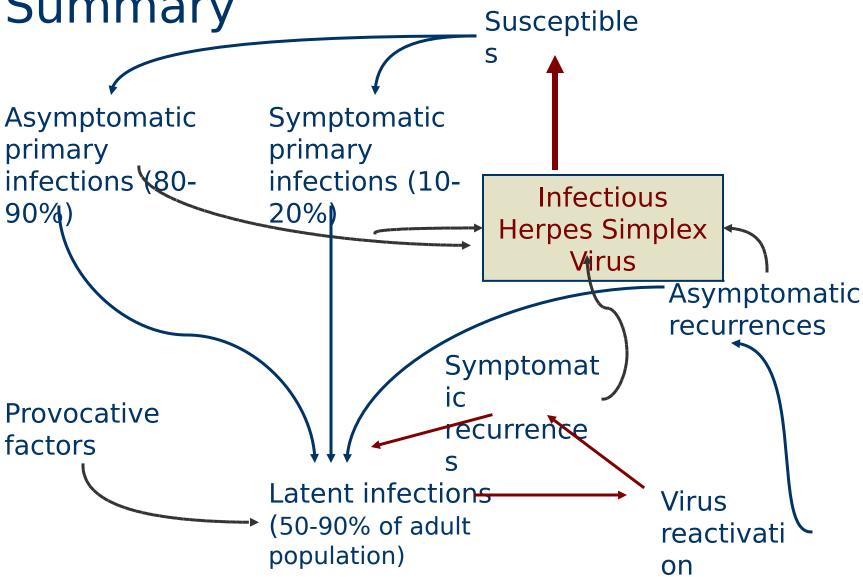
- Nucleocapsid migrates to regional ganglionic cell
- DNA enters neuronal cell nucleus
- Expression of DNA inhibited

Mechanism of HSV Latency

- Host cell factors (?) activate virus replication program
- Infectious virus migrates to mucous membranes via axon
- Virus replicates in mucosal cells causing recurrent disease



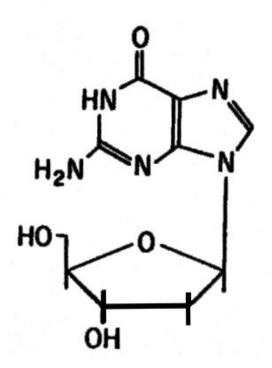
Epidemiology of Genital Herpes Summary Susceptible



Experimental Herpes Vaccines

- Inactivated whole virus vaccines
- Attenuated virus vaccines
- Subunit vaccines
 - Virus peptides
 - Envelope glycoproteins

Prominent Antiviral Nucleoside Analogs

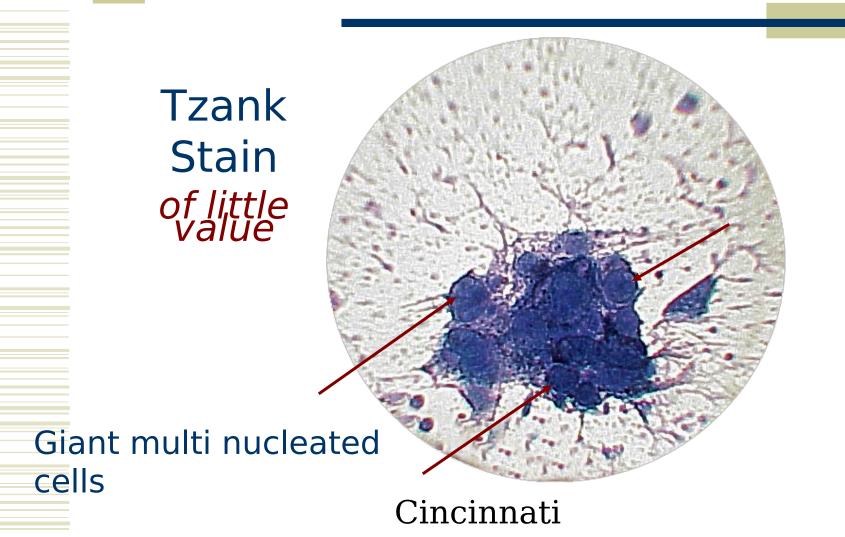


Ganciclovir Deoxyguanosine

Acyclovir

Laboratory Management of Genital Herpes

- Episotic antiviral treatment
- Supressive therapy
- Education counseling



Treatment of Genital Herpes

- Acyclovir first line drug
- Valcyclorir For acute therapy and suppression
- Famcylovir of recurrent
- All Acyclovir related drugs select resistant HSV mutants
- None prevent or cure HSV latency

For More Information: Cincinnati STD/HIV

Prevention Training Center



1-800-459-2820



Remember: Evaluations & PIF



Please Fax to:

Janice Davis

incinnati STD/HIV Prevention
Training Center

1-513-357-7306



Genital Infections Virology, Pathogenesis and Epidemiology

Then End



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